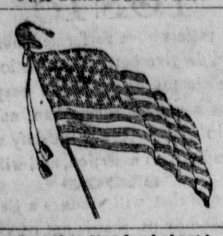
The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XVI--Whole No. 852. OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY. New Series--Vol. 3, No. 14.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864. Established 1846

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

The Senate at Work.

By the introduction of the newly elected Senator, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, the Senate went duly to work on the evening of the 29th ult. The copperhead Senators, notwithstanding they were in a clear minority, threw every obstacle in the way of doing business.

After the returns of the election had been duly read and received by the Senate and the Senator sworn in, Senator Johnson asked leave to read a bill in place allowing the soldiers to vote at the next election. To this motion the whole party objected, and on the call of the yeas and nays, 16 voted against the motion and 17, all Union Senators, voted for the motion, and Mr. Johnson was allowed to read his bill. Various other motions were made by Union Senators and carried while the copperheads called the yeas and nays and wasted time by voting to obstruct legislation. The Union men were firm as a rock, and carried every one of their motions by a call of the yeas and nays. The Union Senators refused to elect another Speaker, being perfectly satisfied with its present worthy occupant. They elected, however, the other officers, as follows:

Chief Clerk—George W. Hamersly, Philadelphia.

Assistant Clerk—G. S. Berry, Erie.

Transcribing Clerks—O. N. Worden, Union county; Jonas R. Butterfield, Allegheny county; G. M. Zimmerman, Butler.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John G. Martin, Lancaster county.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel B. Brooks and P. W. Raymond.

Doorkeeper—Joseph Riblet, Philadelphia.

Assistant Doorkeepers—J. B. Hinds, John Work, Horatio P. Connell, Marshall Novinger, David Hunsetter and Joseph T. Thompson.

Messenger—Philip H. Kloshe.

Assistant Messenger—James A. Leeds.

After the election of officers, Mr. Lowry offered a resolution requesting the sessions of the Senate to be opened by prayer. Against this motion was also cast a solid copperherd vote, but the resolution was passed by the Union Senators.

On the election of officers, none of the opposition Senators voted. They sat quiet in their seats and consequently the gentlemen elected received the unanimous support of the Senators.

Various resolutions and motions were made, all of which, adopted by the Union Senators, the minority opposing every legislation. Thus ends the first business session of the Senate this winter, and we may now expect the work progressing without further delay.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL has been assigned to the command of the Military Department of West Virginia. This intelligence will be warmly welcomed by thousands of our own and all of General Sigel's counrrymen. And we say so much not to disparage the great services of General Kelley while in the same command—services which entitle him to the continued confidence of the Government. The copperheads, who hate Sigel because he hates and fights against slavery, have recently been sorely agonized at what they have been pleased to intimate was the studied neglect of this fine officer by the general Administration. Circumstances have interfered with his earlier assignment to active duty, and General Sigel, like a good soldier, who knows that obedience is a cardinal military virtue, patiently bided his time. The German citizens of the United States need no such assurance as this to convince them of the impartiality and liberality of the President, but as a studied effort is now making in several quarters to induce them to abandon their known convictions, it may be well to show how easily the efforts of prejudice are exposed and defeated.

The Soldier Girl.

The young female noticed yesterday as having sought to be received into the 3d Cavalry turns out to be Lizzie Compton, the young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by Western and Southern papers.

This girl was taken to the police station yesterday. It was supposed that she was an adventurer, like many who have appeared in a similar disguise, and was therefore regarded as a disorderly person. The chief found her in Wordon's saloon, talking with a young man, and told her that she was wanted by the police magistrate. She replied that she would go to him, but begged that she might be permitted to go out of the saloon unattended, that she might not appear to be under arrest. Her wish was complied with, and Lizzie, in a few minutes stood before the magistrate—a fine specimen of a young soldier—ready to give an account of herself.

She stated that she was about sixteen years of age, assuming that she had been correctly informed as to the date of her birth. Her parents died in her infancy, near Nashville, Tennessee, and she was left, as too many children are, to the tender mercies of unfeeling wretches. She was put in the field to work at an early age, and was never taught any duties of the household. When a child she wore a frock, but rarely ever was fully clad in the apparel of her sex. At the age of thirteen, when the rebellion commenced, she put on the clothes of a boy and worked about the steamboats on the Western rivers. At length she sought a place in the army as a bugler, on which instrument she soon excelled.

Lizzy has been eighteen months in the service, and in seven or eight regiments.—She got into the ranks by fraud, taking the place of some person who had passed muster, and was discharged as soon as her sex was discovered. Among the regiments in which she served were the 79th New York, 8th, 17th and 28th Michigan, and 2d Minnesota. Her first engagement was at Mill Springs, and she relates minutely the details of the fall of Zollicoffer. She was captured, with her company, by the guerrilla Morgan, near Gallatin, Tennessee. She fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and several other place in the West. Finally she went to the army of the Potomac and got into the 79th New York. At the battle of Fredericksburg, early in July, she was wounded in the side by a piece of shell, and the surgeon discovered and disclosed her sex, which led to her dismissal after recoving in the hospital.—*Rochester Union.*

THE latest French suicide reported is the double one of a married man of fifty-two and his mistress of twenty. He sent for his wife to come and call upon himself and companion, and when she went she found them dead from breathing the fumes of charcoal. The girl left the following note:

"Each has his destiny in this world; I cannot escape from mine. I must go to join the Supreme Being. Last year I tried and failed; this time I hope to be more fortunate. I die with the only being who truly loves me. Mother! pardon my faults and the grief I shall cause."

☞Modern science is literally making "the desert to bloom as the rose." In the great desert of Sahara in 1860, five Artesian wells had been opened, around which vegetation thrives luxurantly; thirty thousand palm trees and one thousand fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages established. At the depth of a little over five hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there is a large body of water underneath.

BULLS.—Train young bulls to the yoke. In a single yoke, or harnessed with gears much labor may be done by a bull. He will be quieter for it, a better stock-getter, and much less dangerous in every way. A bull's will should always be controlled, and his anger never excited. Insert a ring in the nose of unmanageable animals.

The Two Invalids.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

The chamber in which the sick woman lay was furnished with everything that taste could desire or comfort demand; yet from none of the elegant surroundings came there an opiate for the weary spirit, or a balm to soothe the pain from which she suffered. With heavy eyes, contracted brow, and face almost as white as the lace fringed pillows it pressed, cannopied with rich curtains she reclined, sighing away the weary hours, or giving voice to her discontent in fruitless complainings.

She was alone. A little while before her attendant had left the room, taking with her a child, whose glad spirit—glad because admitted to its mother's presence—had disturbed her.

'Take him out,' she said fretfully.

'You must go back to the nursery, dear,' the attendant spoke kindly as she stooped to lift the child in her arms.

'No—no—no. I want to stay here. Do let me stay here, wont you?'

'Mamma is sick, and you disturb her,' was answered.

'Oh, no. I won't disturb her. I'll be so good.'

'Why don't you take him out at once?' exclaimed the mother in a harsh, excited voice. 'It's too much that I can't have a little quiet! He's made my head ache already. What does nurse mean by letting him come over here?'

As the screaming child was borne from the room, the sick woman clasped her hands to her temples, murmuring—

'My poor head! It was almost quiet; but now it throbs as if every vein were ready to burst. Why don't they soothe that child?'

But the child screamed on, and his voice came ringing upon her ears. Nurse was cross, and took no pains to hush his cries; so the mother's special attendant remained for some time away from the sick chamber. By slow degrees she succeeded in diverting the child's mind from his disappointment; but it was many minutes after his crying ceased, before he would consent to her leaving him.

In the meantime the sun's bright rays had found a small opening in one of the curtains that draped the windows, and commenced pouring in a few pencils of light, which fell in a bright spot on a picture that hung against the wall; resting, in fact, upon the fair forehead of a beautiful maiden, and giving a hue of life to the features. It was like a bit of fairy work—a touch, almost, of enchantment. The eyes of the invalid were resting on this picture as the magic change began to take place.

How the lovely vision, if it might be called so, won her from thoughts of pain! Ah, if we could say so! Raising herself, she grasped the pendant tassel of the bell rope, and rung with a violent hand; then sunk down, with a groan, exhausted by the effort, shut her eyes and buried her face in the pillow. Leaving the only half comforted child, her attendant hastily obeyed the summons.

'The sun is blinding me!' said the unhappy invalid, as she entered the chamber. 'How could you be so careless in arranging the curtains?'

A touch and the sweet vision which had smiled all so vainly for the poor sufferer was lost in shadows. There was a subdued light, and almost pulseless silence in the chamber.

'Do take those flowers away; this odor is dreadful to me!'

A beautiful boquet of sweet flowers, sent by a sympathizing friend, was removed from the chamber. Half an hour afterwards—the attendant thought her sleeping—she exclaimed,

'Oh, how that does worry me!'

'What worries you, ma'am?' was kindly asked.

'That doll on the mantle. It is entirely out of place here. I wish you would remove it. Oh, dear dear! And that toilette glass—straighten it if you please.—I can't bear anything crooked. And there's Mary's Rigolette on the bureau—the careless child—she never puts anything away.'

These little annoyances were removed, and the invalid was quiet again—externally quiet, but within all was fretful and mental pain.

'There comes the children from school,' she said, as the ringing of the door bell and the gay voices were heard below.—'You must keep them away from my room. I feel unusually nervous to-day, and my head aches badly."

Yet, even while she spoke, two little girls came bounding into the room, crying—

'Oh, mother! Dear mother! We've got something good to tell you. Miss Martin says we've been two of the best—'

The attendant's imperative 'H-u-s-h!' and the mother's hand waving towards the door, the motion enforced by a frowning brow, were successful in silencing the pleased and excited children, who, without being permitted to tell the good news they had brought from school, and which they had fondly believed would prove so pleasant to their mother's ears, were almost pushed from the chamber.

No matter of surprise is it that a quick revulsion took place in their feelings. If the voice of wrangling reached soon after the mother's ear, and pained her to the very soul, it lessened not the pressure on her feelings to think that a little self-denial on her part, a forgetfulness of her own feelings, and a thoughtfulness for them, would have prevented the unhappy discord.

And so the day passed; and when evening brought her husband to her bed side, his kind enquiries were answered only by complainings—complainings that made, from mental reactions, bodily suffering the greater. For so long a time had this state of things existed that her husband was fast losing his wonted cheerfulness of temper. He was in no way indifferent to his wife's condition; few men, in fact, could have sympathized more deeply, or sought with more untiring assiduity to lighten the burden which ill health had laid upon her. But, in her case, thought was all turned to self. It was like the flood flowing back, in congestion of the heart, instead of diffusing itself healthfully over the system.

Thus it went on—the invalid growing worse instead of better. There was not a want expressed but what money supplied; not a caprice of fancy or appetite which met not a profered gratification. But, all availed not. Her worst disease was mental, having its origin in inordinate selfishness. it never came into her mind to deny herself for the sake of others; to stifle her complaints lest they should pain the ears of her husband, children or friends; to bear the weight of suffering laid upon her with at least an effort at cheerfulness. And so she became a burden to those who loved her. In her presence the sweet voices of children were hushed and smiles faded away. Nothing that was gay, or glad, or cheerful came near her, that did not instantly change into sobriety or sadness.

Not very far from the beautiful home of this unhappy invalid is another sufferer from ill health. We will look in upon her. The chamber is poorly furnished, containing scarcely an article, the absence of which would have abridged the comfort of its occupant We enter. What a light has come into those sunken eyes and over that pale face! We take the thin white hand. A touch of sadness is in our voice that will not be repressed, as we make enquiries about her health; but she answers cheerfully and hopefully.

'Do you suffer pain?'

'Yes; but mostly at night. All day long there is so much to interest me, and so many thoughts about my children fill my mind that I hardly find time to think of my own feelings. Care is a blessing!'

With what a patient, heavenly smile this is said! How much of life's true philosophy is contained in that closing sentence. Yes, care is a blessing. What countless thousands would, but for daily care, be unutterably miserable! And yet we are ever trying to throw off care; to raise into positions where we will be free from action or duty. The voice of a child is now heard. It is crying.

'Poor little Aggy! what can ail her?' says the mother, tenderly And she inclines an ear, listening earnestly. The crying continues.

'Poor child! something is wrong with her. Won't you open the door a moment?'

The door is opened, and the sick mother calls the name of 'Aggy' two or three times. But her voice is too feeble to reach the distant apartment.

We second the mother's wishes, and go for the grieving litte one.

'Mother wants Aggy.'

What magic words! The crying has ceased instantly, and rainbow smiles are seen through falling tears.

'Dear little dove! What has troubled it?' How tender, and soothing, and full of love is the voice that utters these words. We left Aggy upon the bed.—A moment and her fresh, warm cheek is close to the pale face of her mother, while her hand is nestling in her bosom.

The smile that plays so beautifully over the invalid's face has already answered the question we were about to ask—'Will not the child disturb you? But our face has betrayed our thoughts, and she says—

'I can't bear to have Aggy away from me. She rarely annoys me. A dear, good child—yet only a child, for whom only a mother can think wisely. She rarely leaves my room that she doesn't get into some trouble; but my presence quickly restores the sunshine.'

The bell rings. There is a murmur of voices below; and now light feet come tripping up the stairs. The door opens, and two little girls enter, just from school. Does the sick mother put up her hand to enjoin silence? Does she repel them by look or word? Oh, no.

'Well, Mary—well, Anna?' she says, kindly. They bend over and kiss her gently and lovingly; they speak modestly to the visitor.

'How do you feel mother? asks the oldest of the two girls. 'Does your head ache?'

'Not now, dear. It ached a little while ago; but it is better now.'

'What made it ache, mother'

'Something troubled Aggy, and her crying sent a pain through my temples.—But it went away with the clouds that passed away from her darling little face.'

'Why, she's asleep, mother!' exclaimed Anna.

'So she is. Dear little lamb! Asleep with a tear on her cheek. Turn her crib around, love, so that I can lay her in it.'

'No, you musn't lift her,' says Mary, 'it will make your head ache.' And the elder of the children lifts her baby sister in her arms and carefully lays her in her crib.

'Did you say all your lessons correctly this morning?' now asks the mother.

'I didn't miss a word,' answers Mary.—'Nor I,' says Anna.

'I'm glad of it. It always does me good to know that you have said your lessons well. Now go and take your run in the yard for exercise.'

The little girls leave the chamber, and soon their happy voices come ringing up from the yard. The sound is loud, the children in their merry mood unconscious of the nose they make.

'This is too loud. It will make your head ache,' we say, making a motion to check the exuberance of their spirits.

'Oh, no,' is answered with a smile. 'The happy voices of my children never disturb me. Were it the sound of wrangling, my weak head would throb instantly with pain.

But, this comes to me like music. They have been confined for hours in school, and health needs a reaction. Every buoyant laugh or glad exclamation expands their lungs, quickens the blood in their veins, and gives a measure of health to mind as well as body. The knowledge of this, brings to me a sense of pleasure; and it is better for me, therefore, that they should be gay and noisy for a time, after coming out of school, than it would be if they sat down quietly in the house, or moved about, stealthily, speaking to each other in low tones lest I should be disturbed.'

We could not say nay to this. It was true, because unselfish phylosophy.

'Does'nt that hammering annoy you?' we asked.

'What hammering?'

'In the new building over the way?'

She listens a moment, and answers—'O, no. I did not remark it untill you spoke. Such things never disturb me, for the reason that my mind is too much occupied to think of them. Though an invalid, and so weak that my hands are almost useless I never let my thoughts lie idle. A mother, with three children, has enough to occupy her mind usefully—and useful thoughts, you know, antidotes to brooding melancholy, and not unfrequntly to bodily pain. If I were to give way to weaknesses—and I am not without temptations—I would soon be an unhappy, nervous, helpless creature, a burden to myself and all around me.'

'You need sympathy and strength from others,' we remarked.

'And I receive it in full measure,' is instantly replied. 'Not because I demand it. It comes, the heart-offering of true affection. Poorly would I repay my husband, children and friends, for the thousand kindness I receive at their hands, by making home the gloomiest place on all the earth. Would it be any the brighter for me, that I threw clouds over their spirits? Would they more sympathize with me, because I was forever pouring complaints into their ears? Oh, no. I try to make them forget that I suffer, and in their forgetfulness, I often find a sweet oblivion. I love them all too well to wish them a moments sadness.'

What a beautiful glow on her pale countenance as she thus spoke!

We turn from the home of this cheerful invalid, with a lesson in our hearts not soon to be forgotten. Ill health need not always bring gloom to our dwellings. Suffering need not always bend the thoughts painfully to self. The body may waste, the hands fall nerveless to the side; yet the heart retain its greenness, and the mind its power to bless.

☞"Where a woman," says Mrs. Partington, "has once married with a congealing heart, and one that beats responding to her own, she will never want to enter the maratime state again."

☞Sambo says: "Dese folks make a good many of dees patches from de seat of war out of whole clof."

☞Some hearts, like primroses, open most beautifully in the shadows of life.

A NEW Yankee prison post has been established at Americus, Georgia, by the rebels, and the Richmond prisoners are being removed within.

POETRY.

FALLEN.

BY MISS A. L. MUZZY.

Gracie, my household angel,
Come and sit by my side;
I have lost friends and favor,
Fortune is at ebb-tide.
I am all rough and stormy,
You are all sweet and calm,
Comfort me, comfort me, dear one;
Love me just as I am!

Gracie, this is the hero
You dreamed of in maiden life;
This is the brave knight-errant
Who won you for his wife.
Child, do you love your fetters?
Is it sweet to be bound,
Now that the God you worshipped,
Sits at your side discrowned?

Gracie must view my failings,
Tenderly as she can,
I am no son of heaven,—
Only a mortal man,
Drowned with human passions,
Damned with fierce desires,
Thirsting with mad ambitions,
Burning with Hatred's fires.

Oh, my sweet Roman vestal,
What does your pure heart ken
Of the dark power of evil
Stirring the souls of men?
What of this world's temptations,
Luring us on to sin?
Heaven be praised, my darling,
You have no part therein!

When I go forth in the morning,
My good angel stays with you, sweet,
And I run the way of destruction,
With swift and hurrying feet.
When I come home in the evening,
And meet your welcoming eyes,
I feel like fallen Lucifer
Entering Paradise.

Ever and ever resolving,
What does my purpose win?
The whiter getteth my conscience,
The blacker groweth my sin!
Is my brain turned with madness?
Or am I drunkon with wine?
Neither. The worst have moments
Of penitence. I have mine.

Dear, how you shrink and shiver,
Your face is ashen white.
(What would she think if I told her
What I have done to-night?)
Ah, you pure lamb o' God, better,
Better ere you had wed,
You had been softly lying
Under the church-sward dead!

Pure one, go to your slumbers,
The innocent are blest;
The guilty know no quiet,
The wicked have no rest,
Let my name in your prayers
Fly in a heavenly path.
Say, "Oh, God be merciful,
And judge him not in wrath!"

The Resurrection.

What a glorious and blessed prospect it will be! The glorious company of the apostles, the goodly fellowship of the prophets, the noble army of martyrs, starting from their graves, glistening as the stars in the sky; constituting together a glorious church, without a spot or blemish or any such thing! Some shall come from the precincts of the Inquisition, from the dungeons of Spain where so many suffered and were silent, and passed away, because they would not give up the blessed hope of the Gospel of Christ; some shall rise from the caves of Italy, from the snow drifts of the Cottian Alps, where their bones, in the language of Milton, are still bleaching in the rains and winds of heaven; a glorious group, shining in all the splendors of an immortality that shall know no interruption and experience no decay. Some shall come forth from the village church yard, the green sod rolling aside to let them rise; and the rude forefathers of the hamlet, that have slept for a thousand years, shall meet the buried dead of the catacombs and of the Cottian Alps, and join together in the worship of God and the Lamb. The great ocean, that sepulcher of buried nations, shall hear quivering through its deepest depths the accents of the sons of men; and rising from the desert and the silent sea—a spectacle!—shall be myriads of ransomed and glorious ones, who shall meet the rise of that sun which shall never set, and join with those that precede them, and enter into rest, and sit on thrones, and live and reign with Christ a thousand years. Austerlitz, Jenna, Waterloo, Magenta, Balakaava, and Inkerman shall all throw up their buried dead; and every atom of their dust, quickened by the breath of Christ, the Resurrection and Life, shall feel instinct with immortality; bone shall come to bone, and they shall live and reign with Christ a thousand years. This is the first resurrection.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

Conservatism and the Presidency.

In all the wide range of political theories no doctrine has ever been so grossly misunderstood or so shamefully abused as that of conservatism. Conservators during the time of the agitation of the British Exclusion question were called "trimmers," and in the dark and bloody days of the French Revolution "Constitutional Traitors" and enemies of the country.—Lafayette abandoned his country to escape the axe of those who hated conservatism; and our own Washington, when the British party, and the French party, each hung around ready to devour him, maintained the peace and honor of the country by a wise, moderate and judicious course of conduct. Nature has so arranged matters that extremes often meet; and when they do meet, they produce a wholesome condition of things. Thus it is in our country at the present time: the radical men have kept the nation awake, always reminding the people of their duty; whilst the conservative elemdnt, always judicious, never rash, is ready to yield a willing obedience to the expressed will of the people, and by a steady adherance to moderation and wisdom to steer a straight course between the extremes. This apparent antagonism between the different elements of our political society has prematurely, we say, started up the Presidential question; and in order to give character to the effort, two or three standard-bearers have been selected. Now this antagonism of principles is only apparent—the contest is simply a question of men—simply a change of place from the saddle of a major general, or from a seat in the cabinet to the presidential chair. This humble confession of the friends of Mr. Chase comes as an argument of the one term principle, and not that Mr. Lincoln is too conservative for the people of the United States. Mr. Lincoln is acquainted with the temper of the people. He knows how far they are prepared for the adoption of any measure, and he bas suited his conduct to it. As to radicalism on the slavery question, he is as radical in principle as either Mr. Chase or Senator Pomeroy. But were Mr. Chase in the presidential chair, or had he been in it during the past four years, he would have pursued the same course that Mr. Lincoln has. And Horace Greely, the champion of the one-term principle and of Mr. Chase, has not a word to say against Mr. Lincoln's Administration, but puts his plea for a change upon the doctrine of rotation in office alone.

Civic Treason.

Since the commencement of the war we have had various definitions of treason: some conforming strictly to the letter of the Constitution; others taking up its spirit and painting, in hideous colors, the crime and viliany of a portion of the American people. Law and order are mottoes that are worthy of attention in times when liberty is not in danger; but when a strict adherance to that which has a resemblance to law would gag the people, would fetter the tongue and bind the hands, it is Christianity, it is religion to burst the bands, the chords of infamy, and breathe the pure atmosphere coming from the North, and rush out and grasp the rich gift which God has given us. Some long after a kind of liberty which, if granted, would destroy the foundations of society, and bring down upon our heads the most cruel despotism. That, too, is treason—moral, civic, murderous treason. Who doubts that the man who meets in council with men as wicked as himself to conspire against the government is guilty of treason; and how much is he wanting in guilt who, adding cowardice to his perfidy, secretly wishes for the overthrow of the Government? And how much more pure and immaculate than the puppy that barks treason at the heels of Jeff. Davis, is that genteel young man who don't seem to have anything in the world to do but eat and drink, and smoke and smile; and as he sits beside the warm stove, with a two-penny paper and the clouds of tobacco balancing against his brain, calls "greenbacks" trash and "worthless Continentals." The young man, did we say? No; not man; but murderer of moments, smiles at his recollection of "Continental money," and struts at the remembrance of it as though he were some historical prodigy, sprung from the forehead of Jupiter and weaned on thunderbolts. Poor idiot—prodigy of nonsense—with less conception of the magnitude of the compass and of the future of the rebellion than the merest monkey jabbering in an orange grove in South America. It is treason to cry down the public credit. it is treason to depreciate the currency of the nation, and is, literally and spiritually, "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." And there are persons within our county who are guilty of this species of treason, and the fact could be established by more than "two witnesses;" but they are so weak, either for good or evil, that the enemy would no doubt send them to the "Children's Home" until the war is over, and then dispatch them to the Fejee Islands, as the bearers of the gospel of the New Church South. Like the dogs they bay at the moon thinking to frighten the man—who still sits and smiles at their harmless noise. One more turn of the screw, and treason, little and big, will "skedaddle in a trice," leaving nothing for recollection but the last faint wiggle of its departing tail.

GEN. SEYMOUR'S CONDUCT.—General Seymour, who is under arrest for his blundering in Florida, it is said, placed the colored soldiers in his advance, and then took no care to prevent surprise, apparently for the purpose of manifesting his dislike for and lack of confidence in them. He was formerly an ardent pro-slavery man, and is not much different yet. It is said that he will pay dearly for his conduct.

HON. JOHN M. BROOMELL, of Pennsylvania, has introduced into the House of Representatives, in Congress, a bill for the establisment of a Navy Yard and Naval Depot on the Delaware river, in Pennsylvania.

☞ A resolution has passed the House, proposing to give all veterans who have not and can not receive a local bounty, a State bounty of from $200 to $400.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of U. S. Grant, major general of volunteers, as a major general in the regular army from July 4, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

☞ There is no truth in the statement that the Provost-Marshal General will issue an order postponing the draft till the first of April.

☞ Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, the notorious traitor, has arrived in Richmond, and has been made a Colonel.

☞ Charleston dispatches publised in the Richmond papers state that on the 25th instant one hundred and forty-six shots were fired at the city. The Federal troops have erected a battery on Dixon's island, commanding Schooner creek. On the 26th, one hundred and six shells were thrown into the city. On the night of the 26th, one of our picket-boats, containing an officer and five men, was captured by the rebels.

☞ Some soldiers recently chastised the Copperheads of Maumee City, Ohio, for calling them "Lincoln hirelings," by first "thershing" and then making them take the oath of allegiance before the propper officers, and made them pay for it. It is said that some twenty-five were thus added to the loyal ranks of that town.

☞ At the latest accounts Longstreet was still retreating. On Wednesday night his headquarters were at Greenville, sixty-six miles east by north of Knoxville.—On Friday of last week our cavalry came up with his rear guard at Bean's Station, Granger county, two miles from the gap of Clinch mountain. General Schofield is pursuing him.

☞ A large meeting of wool-growers was held in Washington, Pennsylvania, last week, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for an increased duty on wool. A convention is to be held on the 8th of March, to which the wool-growers of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia are invited.

REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS.—Maj. John H. Stover, of the 106th Regiment P. V., has received authority through the Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Secretary of War, for the organization of an additional regiment to be detailed for special duty in one of the great armies now operating against the rebel capital.—This is the only entirely new regiment that will be organized under the late call for troops; and the authority was granted to Maj Stover because of his long, valuable and gallant services in the field.

Important News from Florida.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on Wednesday last, arrived here at a late hour last night, bringing information of a sad reverse to our expedition, under Gen. Seymour, in Florida.

We are unable to give details, because after the Fulton had put out into bay, she was boarded by the Provost Marshal and Quartermaster, with orders from Gen. Gillmore to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession.

A passenger, however, brings the following facts of the battle:

On the afternoon of the 20th our troops under Gen. Seymour, met the enemy 15,000 strong, fifty-five miles beyond Jacksonville, and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset, our forces overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded.

The 7th Connecticut, 7th New Hampshire, 40th Massachutetts, 48th and 150th New York and 8th United States, were engaged. Col. Fribly, of the U. S., was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded.

All the officers of Hamilton's Battery were wounded. Captain Hamilton and Lieut Myrick, wounded, are at Gillmore's headquarters at Hilton Head.

The enemy's loss is not known. They captured five guns.

It is supposed that the troops were from Bragg's army. Gen. Hardee himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family, and also to form a second marriage.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1300.

Teventy-five rebel prisoners were bro't by the Fulton.

The following intelligence was recived at Port Royal, S. C., from the blockading fleet off Charleston, announcing the loss of the sloop-of-war Housotonic, Captain Pickering, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock, P. M. The circumstances are said to be as follows:

The watch on deck, perceiving something floating with the current, which to him, at first, resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon Capt. Pickering was notified, and he being suspicious of the object, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get under way, which order was put into execution. But all to no purpose, for the rebel-propelled torpedo Davis (the New Ironsides' old friend,) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk off Beach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost; the remainder of the officers and crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet.

General Logan forms a Junction with Sherman at Selma.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department at Washington, announcing the arrival of Gen. Sherman at Selma, Alabama. This is in accordance with his instructions. He left Vicksburg with twenty days' rations, in light marching order and intended to march twenty miles a day, and make a lodgement on the Upper Alabama river. It left to the option of General Sherman, whether the depot should be established at Selma or Montgomery. He chose the former position, on the Northeast bank of the river.

It was agreed that Gen. Logan should move from Huntsville and form a junction with Sherman, in Alabama. Sherman had moved promptly at the appointed time, and outgeneraling Polk, threw his forces between Mobile and Polk's army, and, falling on the forces of the mitered General, scattered them and moved on to Selma.

The War Department has trustworthy information that Logan's cavalry has made a junction with Sherman's force at Selma. General Johnston is being alarmed for the safety of Mobile, and has sent one division of his Army to that city. As Sherman's orders are to destroy the Mobile, Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad, it is potent that Johnson will also be cut off from Mobile and must if pressed, fall back to the Atlantic coast or to Lee's army in Virginia.

The army of General Sherman is of sufficient strength to warrant success in case of an attact by the combined forces south of his present position, and reinforced by Logan's corps he may safely attack Johnston's army.

The movement of Thomas to Dalton is adding strength to Sherman's position, and threatens the rebel position at Atlanta.

The expedition into Florida is intended to attract the enemy in that direction, while Sherman and Thomas moved into the heart of Alabama and Georgia.

There is the utmost confidence here that the movement into Alabama will be a success.

The Draft.

ALBANY, March 1.

The following dispatch has been received by Maj. Townsend, Assistant Provost Marshal General:

Be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1st. Volunteers between the 1st and 10th of March may be deducted after the draft commences. Make this known to the Governor.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

KILLED.—Colonel Forrest, brother of the rebel General, is reported by prisoners to have been killed in a skirmish with our forces.

The Army of the Potomac

ACTIVE CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

Lee's Communications with Richmond Severed.

Hampton's Legion Badly Whipped with the Loss of Many Prisoners.

KILPATRICK AND CUSTER ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE ENEMY.

Washington, March 1.

The latest information received here from the Army of the Potomac is up to nine o'clock this morning. Heavy firing was heard early this morning off to the extreme right, in the direction of Stannardsville, where it was supposed that Custer's cavalry were engaging the rebels.—Madison Court house as well as Spottsylvania Court house are in our possession. There is an evident disposition on the part of Lee to avoid a battle, by keeping behind his intrenchments. Kilpatrick has been heard from. The report is favorable. Lee's communications no longer remain unbroken. Hampton has been badly whipped by Kilpatrick, with a loss of several hundred prisoners—Hampton himself among the number.

A Tribune dispatch dated March 2, states that the columns of cavalry under Kilpatrick and Custer are operating on the flank's of Lee's army. Kilpatrick has been heard from within 20 miles of Richmond.

☞ General Smith, who led the recent cavalry expedition into Mississippi, has arrived in Memphis. The dairy of one of his officers states that on the 18th of February the expedition reached Okolona, which is in Chickasaw county, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one hundred and seventy miles north northeast of Jackson. On the 19th, they captured and destroyed at Egypt, the next station on the railroad, a vast quantity of corn belonging to the rebel army. On the 21st, they moved to the West Point, in Lowndes county, where they had a severe fight with the cavalry of Forest, Lee, Chalmers, and Roddy, and lost three 4-pounder steel cannon. They then fell back slowly, ambushing the rebels, and inflicting on them heavy loss. On the 22d there was severe fighting in the rear all day. The rebels moved on each flank, and tried to reach the Talhatchie river in advance of them so as to capture the whole command; but, by forced marches all night, crossed the river safely at New Alabany, near the border of Pontotoc county. On the 23d the rear guard skirmished all day. On the 25th our troops marched fifty-two miles, and reached Memphis late at night. Most of the expedition, however, remained at Colliersvile, thirty miles east of Memphis. It is stated that our troops destroyed over a million bushls of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of Memphis and Ohio railroad track, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over fifteen hundred mules and horses, about two thousand negroes, and over three hundred rebel prisoners. It is considered that the expedition was successful, except in the important object of making a junction with General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

A letter from the Army of Potomac informs us that First Lieut. Scudmore, one of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison with Col. Streight and party, came into our lines last night, having been on the way for nineteen days. He had intended to proceed by the way of Gordonsville toward the Ohio River, thinking the chance of getting away in that direction better than by the Peninsula, as he felt certain of being captured had he gone the latter way.

After traveling twenty-five miles, his knees failed him, and he was forced to lie in a mud-hole, as he terms it, for nine days. A negro took care of him and became his companion, and he resumed his journey. At another time he was obliged to lie concealed three days. He finally reached the Rapidan on Saturday night and crossed, passing within a few paces of the Rebel pickets.

Lieut. Scudamor says he saw no troops near Richmond, nor did he find any adult white male inhabitants on his rout through the country. He met only women, children and negroes. He represents Lee's army as pretty strong, but no signs of activity were visible. He was captured near Rome, Ga., and had been ten months in Libby prison.

A MARRIED lady in Boston has been one of the largest army contractors of the war. The total amount of her contracts is said to be about two millions of dollars. She has made a good deal of money.

S. H. WINGFIELD, a noted secession brawler of Portsmouth, Va., has been arrested by order of General Butler, for annoying a congregation while the prayer for the Presdent of the Unied States was being read.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, March 4.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,75
Extra " "	6,50
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	55
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	65
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March. 2.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$6 25
Extra	6 75
Extra Family	7 75
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@
White	1 70@
RYE—	1 40
CORN,	1 10
OATS,	86

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

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Greeley's History of the War.

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THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-64: its Causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams, from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this gagantic struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this history of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic Documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc, together with a large number of fine steel-plate Portraits of Prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, beside other illustrations of much interest.

Vol II. will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the War. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper plate Map of the Seat of War, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its rivers, railroads, battle-fields, principal military routes traversed by the large armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, plain edge, $3 50
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Price per Vol., Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on Heavy Paper, Bound in Half-Calf, Sprinkled Edge 6 00

Efficient Traveling Agents are wanted to sell the work in every State and County.

O. D. CASE & CO, Hartford, Ct.

GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county. feb5.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
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Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

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See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA.R.R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East·

" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

EAVES ALTOONA—

At 8 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 11. 40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 55 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent for $60 a year, Also—an office.

Astonishing—The amount of goods sold by our friend Chamberlin. All the result of advertising liberally.

ADVERTISE.—Dull times are the very best for advertisers. What little is going on, they get; while others are grumbling, they pay their way, and with a newspaper for a life-preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others around are sinking.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.—Hugh Osman, who was convicted, in 1859, in this county, for the killing of Meadville, of Antis township, and sentenced to six years in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin, and is now at home with his family again.

ESTRAYS.—Assistant Provost Marshal Piper, on Wednesday evening, picked up a couple of gay volunteers, who had strayed away from their regiments. They were provided with comfortable quarters, until such time as the Assistant will be able to send them on their way "rejoicing."

ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday morning Jas. Cully, of this place, a brakesman on the Hollidaysburg freight train, was knocked down and run over while coupling cars at the Duncansville station. One arm and one leg were so injured that amputation will be necessary. He can scarcely survive.

KILLED.—Col. Fribly, of the 8th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, was killed at the late battle in Elorida. He was from Martinsburg, Blair county, and entered the service in the fall of 1861 as Orderly Sergeant of one of the companies in the 84th Pennsylvania Regiment.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for March, is on our table. Kirkham's great novel, "Was he Successful?" is the leading feature. Robt. J. Walker's letter on American Finance, from Picadilley, London, No.'s 3 and 4, are worthy of perusal. The Continental is Union to the core, and well worth the price of subscription, $3 per year. John F. Trow, of New York, is publisher.

QUOTAS FILLED.—The following townships and boroughs, in this (Blair) county, have furnished their quotas by volunteering: Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, Frankstown, Catharine, Woodberry, Martinsburg, Huston, North Woodberry, Taylor, Tyrone, Altoona, Tyrone borough, Snyder and Logan.

Below we give a list of the men who have volunteered to fill the quota of Hollidaysburg:

Lyonell Hopkins	Daniel Ounkst
T J Charles	B K Gardner
Geo Dougherty	Thos Lloyd
Peter Strickler	J C Andrews
John Leet	Fred Wiseman
J W Cook	George Russell
H A Albaugh	James Hopkins
John G Helwig	Andrew Martin
John Wensel	Roswell Thompson
John C Gibboney	Joshua Kidd
Geo W Craig	David K Boyles
Westley Athey	Isaiah Copland
Wm A Kelley	John W Teeter
Wm Robeson	George Penlow
Wm Penn Wilt	Frederick Knipple
William Thomas	James Lang
R C Akley	Thomas Tierny
R L Fowler	James Holler
Michael Gill	Samuel Kephart
Ben I Lewis	George McCleary
M Wirths	James Curren
G W Moore	George S Hoover
Fred Case	George Berry
Martin Ounkst	William Branen
Botley Beach	Clark Woodcock
Solomon Langham	Abraham Robison
George Walters	Albert Storm
Jacob Wright	George R Benton
George Knipple	John Campbell

CONFERENCE.—The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Altoona on Wednesday last. The hours of Conference will be from 9 to 12 A. M. of each day during the session, which will probably last about one week. The train which leaves Altoona at 11:40 will be delayed until after 12 o'clock, so that persons from here can leave in the 7 A. M. train, be present during the day's session, and return home in time for dinner.

AT HOME.—The following re-enlisted members of Company A, 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at home on Friday last, on a furlough for 35 days:

Sergt. Jacob Widensall, David Lane, John S. Lane, James Reller, Daniel Hofman, Roman Dunn, W. H. Grimes, Wm. G. Gorley, Edward J. Kahoe, Thaddeus B. Clarke, William Salyards, Jos. Moore, Henry Bonner, Jeremiah Fecter, George Wigherman; John Wigherman, Joseph Weyant, John Trainer, Michael Terney and Henry Pickel.

FIRE.—The barn of Mr. Isaac M. Neff, near Petersburg, was, we are sorry to learn, entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday last, together with some four or five head of valuable horses, eight or ten head of cattle and 400 bushels of wheat. The fire is supposed to have communicated from a passing locommotive, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that very little of the property could be saved. The loss is estimated at $4000. The building, we understand, was partially insured, but to what amount we have not learned.

☞ We have at last received the official returns from Armstrong and Indiana counties of the election for Senator in that district. They are as follows:

Armstrong—maj. for St. Clair,		71
Indiana—	" " "	1,923
St. Clair's majority,		1,994

This is the largest majority ever given to any candidate for Senator in that district, and a plain rebuke to the copperheads in the Senate.

Another Horrible Tragedy.

We find in our Pittsburg exchanges full detals of one of the most horrible domestic tragedies which it has been our province to record. The affair occured a few days ago in Lawrence county, in this Stase, and the particulars are as follows:

"In the early part of the present month a soldier belonging to the 100th regiment, having re-enlisted for the war, obtained a thirty days' furlough and returned to his home in Lawrence county, about four miles from Darlington, and almost adjoining the Beaver county line. The man was married, and during his absence his wife contracted an acquaintance with a scamp in the neighborhood, which culminated in a criminal intimacy between the parties. Of all this, however, the husband was in complete ignorance, and upon his return home he took up his abode with his wife, unconscious of her infidelity or of the plot which was even then maturing against his life. It appears that soon after his arrival it was agreed between the woman and her paramour that he should be put out of the way, and one night, while the unsuspecting man lay asleep in his bed, the guilty pair approached him, and slipping a noose, which they had prepared, over his head, they threw the other end over a beam which extended across the dwelling, and pulling on it with all their might, they swung the wretched man off the bed, and in a moment almost had him in such a position that resistance on his part became impossible. They had their victim now completely in their power; and the deliberation which marked their after movements shews a degree of cold-bloodledness unequalled almost in the annals of crime. Finding that death did not take place as soon as they expected, they fastened the rope, which up to this time they had held over the beam, the body of their writhing victim in his death agony from the other end, to a peg in the wall, and leaving the miserable man to his fate passed out of the house. After remaining out side long enough for strangulation to take place, they again entered the house, and taking down the now lifeless remains of the murdered man carried them to a coal bank in the vicinity, inside which they concealed them. The next day it was noticed that the woman's paramour was rather flush of funds, and this, coupled with the fact that the soldier was missing, induced those who knew the guilty relations existing bewteen the woman and the man to suspect that all was not right; so an inquiry was instituted through which the entire tragedy was brought to light. The woman struck with fear of remorse, made a confession of the whole affair, implicating her paramour as the principal in the murder, and both he and she were arrested and committed to jail at New Castle to await their trial for murder. The gentleman from whom we obtained our report of the tragedy could not give us the names of the parties, but he vouches for the correctness of the facts as we have given them. It was a most horrid affair, and naturally created great excitement in the community where it transpired."

AN ABBREVIATED SENTENCE.—What five letters form a sentence of forgiveness?—*I x qq u.*

For COUGHS, COLDS, and THROAT DISORDERS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army.

Call for a Republican National Convention to Meet at Baltimore on the Seventh of June.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan at noon to-day and was called to order by that gentleman as its chairman.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the Committee in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United Ltates. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the Territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, N. Y., chairman.
Chas J. Gilman, Maine.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.
Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Denning Duer, New Jersey.
Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware.
James F. Wagner, Maryland.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Henry S. Lane, Indiana.
Ebenezer Reck, Illinois.
H. M. Hoxie, Iowa.
W. S. Washburne, Minnesota.
Cornelius Cole, California.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska
Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

☞ Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

DIED.

In Pittsburg, on Monday, Feb. 29th, VIRGINIA, only daughter of Dr. H. T. and Fannie B. Coffey, aged 3 years, 8 months and 17 days.

In Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., Feb. 21st, 1864, Miss ANN JANE GARDNER, in the 29th year of her age.

Estate of James Orr, Deceased

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of James Orr, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make Partition and Valuation of the Real Estate of said decensed—which is situate in Hollidaysburg—on the premises, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1864, when and where you can attend if you see proper. SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg March 5. 6t.

Estate of Edward Cowen, dec'd

To the heirs and legal representatives of Edward Cowen, late of the Township of Taylor, deceased:

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased—which is situate in Taylor township—on the premises, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, when and where you can attend if you see proper. SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.

Sheriff's office, Hollidaysburg, March 5.-6t.

Estate of Mary Orr, deceased.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Orr, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased:

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased—which is situate in Hollidaysburg—on the premises, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1864, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Hollidaysburg, March 5.-6t.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

The Tribune for 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expresssion of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advice, by telegraph and otherwise, from its own corresponderts from the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the producing classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by so many farmers and their families as is The Tribune to-day—We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, The Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities, and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's nor Whiting's nor any of the various copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that if they do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well being of mankind.

TERMS:

Daily,	$6
Semi-Weekly,	$3
Weekly,	$2

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Building, New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, in Tyrone city, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on

Monday, the 21st, of March, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day: All the right, title and interest of Abraham Plummer in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, fronting on Main street sixty feet and extending back one hundred and eighty feet to an alley—it being lot No. 15 in the plot or plan of said town, bounded by a lot of Hoover & Nowlin on the North East and a lot of P. Sneeringer on the south west, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Plummer.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg. March 2, 1864

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

War Department, Cavalry Bureau, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 4th March.

At Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Tuesday, 8th March.

At ALTOONA, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 11th March.

At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 horses, Tuesday, 15th March.

At Easton, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 18th March.

At Newark, N. J., 300 horses, Tuesday, 22d March

At Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 25th March.

At Wilkesbarre, Pdnnsylvania, 300 horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 A. M., and continue daily until all are sold.

Terms Cash, in United States Treasury Notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
Feb. 27—3t

NEW FIRM.

COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of Tax Payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, made liable to annual duty, license or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District, where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified, will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fradulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by C. B. Jones, D. C. Gibbony, Samuel Smith, Robert Alexander and George W. Russ, Assistant Assessors for the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Divisions, to whom the returns should be delivered, on or before the 1st Monday in May, at their offices.

JOHN DEAN,
Feb. 27-3t Assessor, 17th District.

ATTENTION!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE

84th REGIMENT.

CAPT. ROB'T JOHNSON has opened a Recruiting office at Williamsburg, and Lieut. J. RUSSELL WINGATE, at Hollidaysburg.—National and Local Bounties will be paid. Recruits credited to any sub-district in the State, and assigned to any regiment they may select.

Persons wishing to enlist will find it to their interest to call on either of the above named officers without delay. Don't wait to be drafted. Nine month's men paid $100 national bounty; others $300.

Local Bounties will be paid by the districts to which the recruits are credited.

Jan. 30.-pd.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cooper and Sam'l Milliken, trading under the firm of J. M. Cooper & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the books have been left in the hands of J. M. Cooper for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JAS. M. COOPER,
SAM'L MILLIKEN.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-3t

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT

CHAMBERLINS' CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

WINTER & SPRING

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and bors' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS.

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,
BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., pleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Groedry and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 20, 1864.

PRICE

ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENING

AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

The Second Supply

FOR THE SEASON.

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
feb.5* Administrator.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and

Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia;

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1—28.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Ia irsts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 11, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Common Pleas of Blair county, to distribute the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Thomas McNamara, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 12th day of March next (1864) at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.

feb20. SAM'L CALVIN, Auditor.

Religion.

It finds a man in darkness, and gives him light; it finds him guilty, and brings him a pardon; it finds him sinful, and it makes him holy; it finds him blind, and it opens his eyes; it finds him naked and it clothes him; it finds him ignorant and it makes him wise, it finds him weak and it makes him strong; it finds him hungry, and it feeds him on bread that comes down from heaven; it finds him thirsty, and gives him to drink of the waters of life; it finds him a wanderer and brings him to his Fathor's house; it finds him a companion of fiends and makes him the friend of Jehovah; it finds him the child of the devil, and it makes him the child of God; it finds him a slave and it makes him free; it finds him in prison, and sets him at liberty; it finds him weary, and it gives him rest, it finds him in disgrace, and it makes him honorable; it finds him in the road to hell, and it places him in the way to heaven; it finds his feet in the mire and clay, and places them on the Rock of Ages; it finds him in danger, and it makes him alive; it finds him a worm, and it makes him a king.

A PET WOLF.—Buffon tells how Valmont de Bomarre, a young friend of his, having found in the forest, a young cub only eight days old, brought it up, caressed and fed it with his own hand, even sharing with it his bed. In return, the little beast fondled his master, sometimes licked his face, obeyed his voice and conducted itself in all respects mannerly as a puppy dog. Hitherto, milk and soup had been his only diet; but one day De Bomarre incautiously gave it the entrails of a pullet. The caresses were redoubled: never did it feed with so keen an appetite. But the master had speedy reason to repent having awakened in the animal its natural appetite for flesh, to which he nearly fell a victim the same night. Valmont de Bomarre, suddenly roused from sleep by sensations of extreme pain, found his wolf cub fastened upon his leg, and greedily sucking the blood that issued from the wound. Luckily the great arteries had not as yet been lacerated or he would have bled to death in his sleep

ARTEMUS WARD has turned poet. Hear him: —

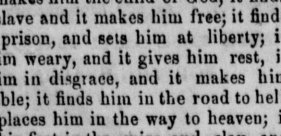
'Uncle Jim he climb a tree
For to see
What he could see.'

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises, J. B. SHENEFELT.

Bruce P. O. Blair co.

Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

Greeley's History of the War.

Published by Subscription and sold by Canvassers only.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-64: its Causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams, from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this gagantic struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this history of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic Documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc., together with a large number of fine steel-plate Portraits of Prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, beside other illustrations of much interest.

Vol. II. will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the War. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper plate Map of the Seat of War, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its rivers, railroads, battlefields, principal military routes traversed by the large armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, plain edge, $3 50
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Leather, Marnled Edge, 4 00
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Plain Leather, Library style, Sprinkled Edge 4 00
Price per Vol., Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on Heavy Paper, Bound in Half-Calf, Sprinkled Edge 6 00

Efficient Traveling Agents are wanted to sell the work in every State and County.

O. D. CASE & CO, Hartford, Ct.

GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county. feb6.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steam boating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

The Saturday Evening Post,
"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the second day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
3t Commissioner of Patents.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means, disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.

Jan 30.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Fruecuff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, John Lloyd, Altoona 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

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"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

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After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

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The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 1, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 7, 1863.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
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BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9-3-8. Philadelphia.

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ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, *Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware*, TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

DIRECTORY.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

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E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
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THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:		6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine,	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"	6,000
Davis, Ill.	"	"	6,000
Field,	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
Conuty Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
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Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W, Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
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Newry,	Landon Reives,
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Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W, P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S, Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W, Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox,

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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Business notices 10 cents per line: each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.